



WIFE OF OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

HALF a dozen years before the civil war broke out Dr. John Ludlow kept the best known drug store in Springfield, Ohio. He had a daughter, Ellen, an exceptionally pretty girl, who combined with her beauty a charming personality, much intelligence and that irresistible feminine trait, a ready wit. In short, she was a Springfield belle, in every meaning of the word. Dr. Ludlow at the same time employed as a clerk Asa Bushnell, then about 20 years old. The clerk was not slow to see and appreciate the beauty, wit and lovely character of his employer's daughter. She in turn liked the young man who drew soda water and sold herbs and medicines. Love's course did not run smooth for them at first. Dr. Ludlow was an F. F. O. and young Bushnell was a stranger from York State, about whom little was known, and worse than that, whose prospects were not what is called flattering. The apothecary didn't show much of an inclination to im-



MRS. ASA BUSHNELL.

prove what prospects his clerk had by becoming his son-in-law. But the clerk and Miss Ellen Ludlow had Cupid on their side, "and," as the novelist would say, "so they were married." History is reticent as to how much young Mr. Bushnell's salary, which was ludicrously small, was raised after the wedding, but it does tell how he grew to be a partner of his father-in-law in the drug business, and that now he is a wealthy man and honored by his adopted State in being made the gubernatorial successor of William McKinley. The Bushnell residence, in Main street, Springfield, is a massive structure of blue limestone, with a beautiful lawn, and it is furnished with an artist's eye as to beauty and comfort. In the evenings at all times of the year the house is socially animated, for Mrs. Bushnell is a hostess by nature, who loves to gather round her friends that she may give them an evening of pleasure. Her admirable domestic qualities and pleasing manners have endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Bushnell takes great interest in church work. She also has pronounced ideas upon woman's suffrage and thinks the right should be extended to her own sex beyond a voice in school elections. Her two daughters, Mrs. J. T. McGrew and Mrs. H. C. Dimond, live in Springfield, near her. Mrs. McGrew is the wife of an attorney, and Mrs. Dimond's husband is a physician. Mrs. Bushnell's only son, John Ludlow Bushnell, is now 22 years old, and a recent graduate from Princeton. Four children call Mrs. Bushnell grandmamma. They are Asa Bushnell and Douglas Marquand Dimond and Misses Ella Ludlow and Fanny McGrew.

The Penalty of Publicity.

The true woman, the true man, with a soul sensitive to the delicate influence of that higher soul within the soul, shrinks from publicity. The personality is more sacred than the person; both would be shielded from the public gaze. When woman chooses a public career, in whatsoever capacity, she is too often compelled to lay bare her very soul to the idle, curious eyes of a jeering mob, to cast her finest sensibilities to the earth for the rabble to trample. It may be her duty to make this sacrifice, but it is none the less a sacrifice; and though there is a compensation in added strength there is a loss for which no amount of strength can make amends. Woman must always pay a penalty for publicity. Man has paid the penalty so often and for so long a time that society has ceased to regard it a penalty, and only when we find one of those rare, sweet souls, born out of time, that seems like a violet transplanted into snow, do we realize what man has lost. But we seldom fail to see the effects of the penalty in the life of any public woman.—Womankind.

Oranges and Lemons.

Lemons, with their powerful acid, are most helpful, frequently, in relieving a bilious condition. A whole lem-

on's juice passed into a glass of hot or cold water, with or without sugar, and taken before one or two meals or at bedtime, will often work wonders for a torpid liver. Such may be the treatment the first day or two in a marked attack of this nature; then, for a few days, a half lemon in water will be enough at one time. Thereafter, one or two oranges each day will have the milder effect desired. In midwinter, nice little oranges may be had at from fifteen to twenty cents a dozen, which are especially adapted for such use, as the juice may be easily pressed from these oranges into the mouth, the useless pulp remaining within the rind.

Grains of Gold for the Housewife. Prick a nutmeg with a pin, and if it is fresh and good oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

A little saltpeter added to the water in which cut flowers are put will keep the flowers fresh for a long time.

To ascertain if an egg is fresh put it in a pail of water. If good it will sink immediately; if it floats it is doubtful.

Silver spoons that have become discolored by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.

To extract the juice from an onion cut the onion in half and press it against and move it slowly over a grater. The juice will run off the point of the grater.

Fresh meat should not be allowed to remain rolled in paper, for the paper will absorb the juices. Remove the paper and lay the meat on an earthen plate.

To bronze a plaster of Paris figure cover it with a thick coating of shellac varnish. When this is dry mix some bronze powder with the varnish and apply to the figure, then cover with another coat of clear varnish.

An excellent cure for hoarseness is to roast a lemon until it is soft all through; do not allow it to burst. While still hot cut a piece from the end and fill the lemon with as much granulated sugar as it will hold. Then eat it while hot.

Crowding Out the Men.

Bourbon and Waukegan Counties, Kansas, chose female registrars of deeds at the last election. Miss Stella L. Strait and Miss Emma Little being the respective winners. The salaries attached to these positions are nearly as high as those paid to any other officers in the counties named, and the precedent established in the Sunflower State may well encourage women in the West to cherish aspiration for office. Each of the women named had served as deputy registrar. Both had shown unusual fitness for the work, so perhaps their success is not much to be wondered at. Miss Stella L. Strait, who succeeded to the office of registrar of deeds of Bourbon County is 26 years old. She was born at California, Mo., and is a daughter of the late Capt. O. Strait, who served in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry from Decatur. Her office pays \$2,000 a year. She supports her mother and sister, Miss Emma Little, who was chosen registrar of Waukegan County, is a typical Kansas girl. She is 26 years old, having been born in the county which she is now serving. In 1888 she finished school, and since 1889 has been deputy in the office to which she was elected. The question of her qualification for the office was not raised in the campaign, nor did her sex militate against her election. Her salary is about \$3,000 in fees.

Modish Tailor-Made Toilet.



Part of Dahomey is to be colonized with Alsations and Lorrainers who have served in the French army.

The shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.—Home.

WOMEN WHO WHEEL.

PRACTICAL BICYCLE COSTUMES FOR THEIR WEAR.

Feminine Riders Getting Out of the Low Comedy and Comic Opera—Will This Season Wear Attire that is Both Becoming and Suitable.

Modes for Cyclers. New York correspondence.

BICYCLES have pushed closely after the departing snows of winter, though women have been more patient in awaiting good riding than the men. But it is already plain that bicycle girls are getting out of the realm of low comedy and comic opera. The promenader is no longer delighted at every street corner with the sight of a furious female, all flying ends and desperation, plunging madly down the block, nut-cracker over her front wheel. You've all seen this type of woman bicyclist. Her big hat was blown into crazy curves, its plumes whipped into ragged streamers, her big sleeves were bulging behind her, a good-sized norwester in each of them, her knees were apparently jumping her necktie and driving her breast buttons into her chest at each stroke of the pedal, a flash of dingy tan stockings showed at the top of button boots, and her hamburger-edged white petticoat made a sorry mess of itself trying to catch permanently on both



SHE CALLS HER "BIKE" HER STEED.

to do away with all blowing of folds, it yields at the strokes of the pedal, so that there is not the usual pull of the scant skirt. The only folds are two at the back, which fall from the waist line at either side of the saddle when the rider is seated, and which make the necessary relief of drapery when she is dismounted. The armholes of the jersey are very large, and the sleeves fit with almost no fullness and absolutely no pull over the shoulder. A little zouave jacket with conventional sleeves is slipped on over the jersey. This is cut short at the hips and hangs without in-fitting under the arms. Its open fronts are laced together loosely, that they may not catch the wind. The jacket is made of any material that harmonizes with the color and quality of the jersey garment. A becoming "watch-cap," a little jersey knit affair, clings to the head, holding its place without pins or elastic. Jersey top shoes, and big soft gloves complete a costume that in well chosen color is not only stunning—but on a good figure especially so—but practical and modest.



JERSEY AND SKIRT IN ONE.

the buttons of the boots and the netting of the back wheel. This picturesque creature usually supplemented her attractions by wearing a sash around her pinched-in waist, and its ends added to the general radiation of insanities that attend her progress. She breathed hard, her mouth was set, her back was bowed out, her chest was bowed in, her knees were spread, her neck was crooked, her wheel rattled, and so did her bones, probably. Altogether, she was a sight, but one of which we are seeing less and less.

While she wobbled her wild-cat way the disapprovers of the wheel felt she was a circulating sermon bound to win for them their cause—without any help from themselves, and it did seem so, for this nut-cracker dame did appear to accomplish all the crimes possible to the wheel. She concentrated all the queerness to be dreamed of in the nightmare of her rig, and she did herself as much violence as possible in her appearance and effort, but she added to the excitement of life and even in the midst of our admiration for the trim athletic Miss Modesty who takes her place, we do sigh for her sometimes; she was such a pleasant distraction for those who didn't know her.

But the first points to be considered in a bicycle costume by its wearer are the practical ones. After those are settled to the comfort of the rider, there may be some thought taken of the on-lookers. These year's novel get-ups are guided by this order of consideration, and while the picturesque is not neglected, it is subordinated to the practical. One of these new rigs is shown



A DRY LAND YACHTSWOMAN.

In the second picture, the first small one being a representation of the dear departed nut-cracker girl. It is a jersey costume, and it seems to meet almost all the requirements and to be picturesque besides. Its especial advantage is that it allows entire freedom above the waist. There is no

skirt band to bind, no connecting line between bodice and skirt over which to worry, and no drag from under the arms to the waist, which cannot be avoided in any fitted and unelastic bodice. This drag becomes a strain in long riding, a strain that is to blame for many a back ache that has been laid to the exercise, the gown not being suspected.

The jersey garment is in effect a sweater extended into a skirt. From shoulders to over the hips the fit is in jersey fashion, moulding to the figure, but pulling nowhere. It is found that the jersey skirt clings without sticking or drawing, and while scant enough



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The final sketch is of a sort of costume that will be more generally worn than any other. No attempt is made to attain the picturesque in this model, but the bodice may be altered to suit individual taste, the most important feature of the rig being its skirt. The front breadth is full and plain, but the back breadth is divided with three full pleats on either side. It is essential that this skirt be sufficiently full at the hips to permit the pleats to fall in straight lines through their full length.



A SKIRT DIVIDED AT THE BACK ONLY.

It is not difficult to do this, and so the fact that neglecting it brings very bad results need not count against this cut of skirt. When off the wheel there is no evidence of the skirt being divided except on the closest examination.

Above this there is a Norfolk jacket, held in place by a loosely drawn belt, waist unpunished by corsets being a characteristic of this costume. The jacket can open at the throat and turn back to the belt or hang entirely free from the belt in front, the shirt waist worn beneath then showing, or the jacket can be removed entirely. Garters exactly matching the material and color of the dress reach to the knee and are met by riding tights. A hat of the tourist shape with a discreet little cock's feather set at one side and loose dark gloves go with the rig.

If such a rig lacks picturesque distinction; that is, in the minds of many, only an added recommendation. It suits all ages and all types of rider. Even the distinctly pretty and dashing girl takes on an alluring demureness in so eminently discreet array, and the somewhat elderly Miss Precision who is out for her health, loses no dignity, and in no way commits herself to the romping possibilities of the wheel when she mounts it thus equipped. Even Miss Avoidpouls looks as well as possible, if not even the least bit better, in such a costume. Copyright, 1896.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Sir Walter Scott.

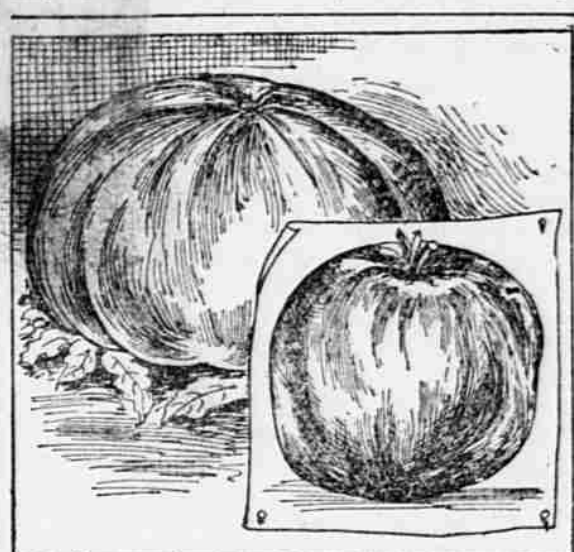
Every civilized nation of the world, even China and Japan, now has a weather bureau.

REAL BURL READING.

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Two Valuable New Varieties of Tomatoes—Cheap Breeding House for Poultry—Convenient Farm Wagon—Trees Tapped More than Once.

New Tomatoes. Hardly any other vegetable is as variable in its character and form as the tomato. Changes are going on constantly, new varieties are coming to the front, and old one disappear from the seed lists. Among the most promising varieties of this year's introduction is the Crimson Cushion, introduced by



CRIMSON CUSHION—TOMATO, THORNBURN, NEW YORK.

Peter Henderson & Co., New York, who consider it the earliest large tomato. It belongs to the Ponderosa class, but is a decided improvement over its first representative. It is more symmetrical in shape, thicker through from stem to blossom end, frequently almost globular. The color is brilliant scarlet crimson, untinged with purple, and ripens up completely to the stem. It is almost seedless, flesh firm, meaty, and of the best quality. Tomato, Thornburn New York, introduced by James M. Thornburn & Co., is a sport of the Acme. As will be seen from our illustration, it differs in form from all other varieties, being hexagon shaped, and unusually deep. Its color is deep red, with a purplish tint, and it is altogether handsome and unique.

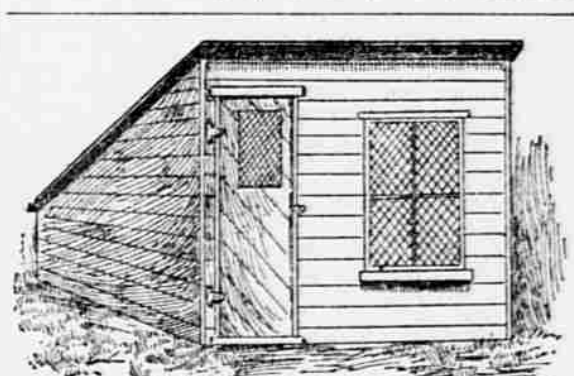
The Height of Grape Trellises.

Trellises are built much higher in this country than they are in Europe. We get our ideas of what the grape vine needs by seeing the wild vines in woods climbing to the tops of high trees and bearing their best fruit at the highest point. American grape vines require more room than is usually given them. In Europe the vineyards are set in checks like our corn fields, with a vine tied to a stake not more than four to five feet high, and each bearing only a few bunches of fruit. We have seen many grape vines, each of which covered a large trellis and bore two to three bushels of fruit every year. Such vines if rightly managed and pruned keep in better condition than those that are restricted for room. In most vineyards that we have seen, the owner after a few years wishes that the vines were twice as far apart as they are.

Breeding House for Poultry.

Small breeding houses have come to be considered almost a necessity upon the average farm as well as in the yards of the fancier. The farmer has learned that it is economical and much more satisfactory to pick from his flock the most promising pullets and a well-bred male and place them in a commodious yard with a snug little house of their own. From this yard will come all the eggs that can be used for hatching. The eggs from hens having the entire range of the farm may be disposed of in the general market and used for household purposes.

The accompanying illustration is of a small breeding house, which has been in use for three years. It was originally a large organ box and has been made over somewhat. Very little extra material was needed to complete it. A half sash, tar paper, hinges, hook and staple, and a few boards



A SMALL BREEDING HOUSE.

picked up about the farm were all the extras needed. This house accommodates in perfect comfort a pen of eight or ten hens and a rooster.

Patience with Teams.

The quality of farm help is more nearly tested by its ability to manage a team without abusing it than by any other one thing. The horse is a sensitive, nervous animal, and if abused, as it often is, it soon becomes restless, and finally obstinate and vicious. A great many horses are ruined by the poor quality of farm help, which is now so common. If better help cannot be procured it may be necessary to do as is done by Southern farmers, breed mules, which will resent ill treatment so promptly that they will be less likely to be abused than is the horse.

Loss in Clover Ensilage.

One thing which causes the loss with clover ensilage is that clover is a rather nitrogenous plant, says the Indiana Experiment Station, and often heats in the silo to a high degree, which causes the passing off of a large amount of fire-fanging, much the same as occurs in a pile of horse manure; at least that has been my experience in ensiling it. If sufficient water be used upon it, the heat is reduced and the ensilage is preserved. It will be necessary for

the person filling the silo to watch pretty carefully, and if the temperature rise above 135 degrees, to keep water well poured on the surface. I do not think that any injurious results will arise from the application of water. We have ensilage here, and have received no results other than beneficial ones.

Feeding Corn.

Corn is one of the foods that are too rich in the heat and fat producing elements, says the Ohio Farmer. It needs something that contains more of the bone and muscle-forming elements to make it a good ration. Now, the scientist tells us that the excess of carbohydrates will be stored up in the system as fat. This is, in a measure, true. But all of our common hayseeds know that in practice, if an animal be fed an exclusive corn diet, the storing-up process goes right on all right for a time. Then the appetite becomes clogged, there is a discouraging check in growth, and the animal takes an unthrifty appearance.

Something besides corn should be fed as the grain ration, for the sake of variety if for no other reason. Relish has a great influence on digestion, and an animal will not eat with a good relish when fed on a single food for any great length of time.

Vary the Diet of Cows.

Milk is composed of certain solids and water, and, to produce it, we must give a cow such foods as contain these elements; that is, nitrogenous foods, says the Connecticut Farmer. Those which make fat will not produce milk, nor are they of much value for manurial purposes. Another point: Do not make the mistake of giving every cow in the herd the quantity or the same formulated ration. One cow will respond in milk, another will not; one will digest it all, another will not. And still another point: Give the cow, if you possibly can, a variety. She relishes a change, and, if it is a proper one, will do better for it. None of us want pie at every meal, although the pie be ever so good; so with the cow, she likes an occasional change in her diet. Give it to her.

Low Farm Wagons.

An enormous amount of force is wasted in loading material into high farm wagons. It is fortunate that this truth is being discovered and lower gears are put into use. The accompanying sketch shows a convenient low farm wagon—commodious and light, but strong enough to make loading a very easy matter. The long body has a truss un-



CONVENIENT LOW FARM TRUCK.

der it to support the middle, the chains being attached well under the body at the front, to avoid the wheels in turning. Side and end pieces can be put upon such a body, and a wagon box made if needed. Let the wheels be not only low, but let them have broad rims, so they will not cut into the land when hauling loads across the fields.

Tapping Trees Twice.

When the tapping of maple trees was done with an axe, chopping a gash in the maple and fixing a spout to conduct the sap to the bucket, a few seasons sufficed to so scar the tree as to greatly injure its future growth and value. And after all, less sap was procured by this method than by those now used, which scarcely make a scar at all. A half-inch bit, boring into the tree at a slight angle above horizontal, will gather the sap best. It is not uncommon to put two or even three spouts into some of the best trees. If the spouts are withdrawn and the holes are filled, a healthy tree will grow over the wound in a year or two, so as to leave a very small scar.

Wheat in Drills.

Nearly all winter wheat is now sown by the drill. There are many advantages in this method of putting in the crop over broadcasting. Not the least of these is that it affords so good opportunity to drill mineral fertilizers in contact with the seed where they will greatly stimulate its early growth. But the most important advantage is that the drill leaves the wheat in a hollow where it can be slightly protected against all but the severest frozees. The ridge each side of it is mellowed by the frost, and when rains come it is washed down over the wheat roots. This is greatly helped by harrowing the wheat early in the spring so soon as the ground is dry enough.

Low Tops for Fruit Trees.

The increasing prevalence of high winds has much to do with making fruit growers favor the heading out of fruit trees near the ground. There is great loss of fruit when the trees are high headed, and it is also much more difficult to gather without injury. As for the old practice of training the high head, so that teams used in plowing and cultivating can be driven under the branches, it is very rarely followed now. The orchard ought to be cultivated only when young. After it gets into bearing, seed it and pasture with sheep or swine, also adding mineral fertilizers every year.

Pampering Young Pigs.

The young pig should have enough feed to maintain thrift, but he should not be fed as if he were being fattened. The digestion of young pigs is weak, and if overfed at this time, especially with corn, they will become stunted and never prove profitable animals. The feed for young pigs should not be concentrated. Give them a small proportion of grain and wheat middlings, with enough milk and dish water to distend their stomachs and keep their digestion in good condition. A pig should be eight or nine months old before it will be safe to feed it heavily with corn.